

## Pandemie

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## PANDEMIA

- Pandemia – epidemia choroby zakaźnej, występująca w tym samym czasie w kilku krajach, znajdujących się na jednym kontynencie czy też w różnych zakątkach świata, np. pandemia AIDS.
- Epidemia – zwiększony stan zachorowań na daną chorobę na określonym terenie i w określonym czasie.
- Dżuma: 1347-1352 – śmierć około 1/3 ludności Europy!
- Grypa: pierwsza pandemia – 1580 r.
  - 1889 r. zachorowało 40% ludności świata.
  - 1918-1919: 50 mln ofiar śmiertelnych grypy (tzw. hiszpanki)

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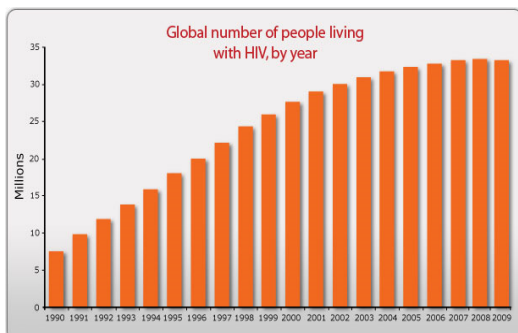
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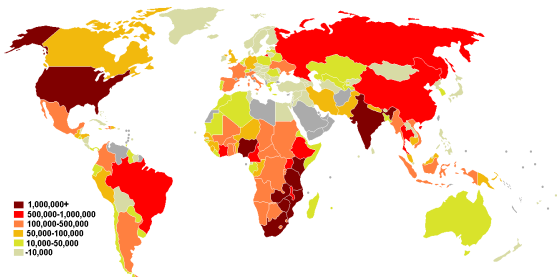
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## AIDS – liczba chorych

[http://www.unfpa.org/aids\\_clock/](http://www.unfpa.org/aids_clock/)




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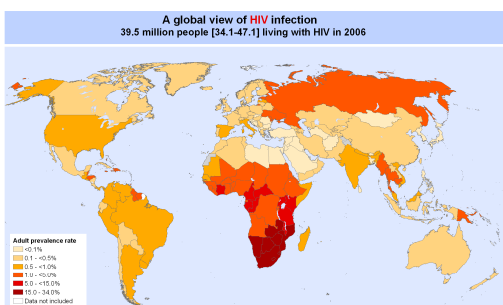
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## AIDS – procent zarażonych




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## AIDS – fakty (2009 r.)

- 25 mln zmarłych do roku 2009
- Co minutę umierały 3-4 osoby
- 1,8 mln osób zmarło w 2009 r.  
– 2,8 mln w 2008 r.
- 30 mln osób zarażonych HIV

• → **Jak jest dziś?**

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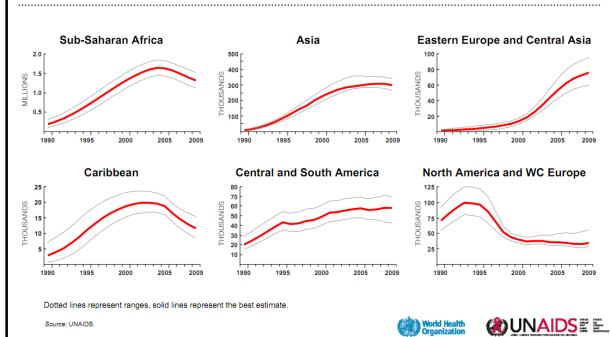
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## AIDS - trendy

Annual AIDS-related deaths by region, 1990-2009




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## H1N1 - fakty

- Liczba zainfekowanych przypadków na świecie: >90 tys.
- Liczba potwierdzonych zgonów: >13 tys.

[http://www.who.int/csr/don/2010\\_01\\_08/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/csr/don/2010_01_08/en/index.html)  
<http://www.disabled-world.com/health/influenza/swine-flu/cases-statistics.php>

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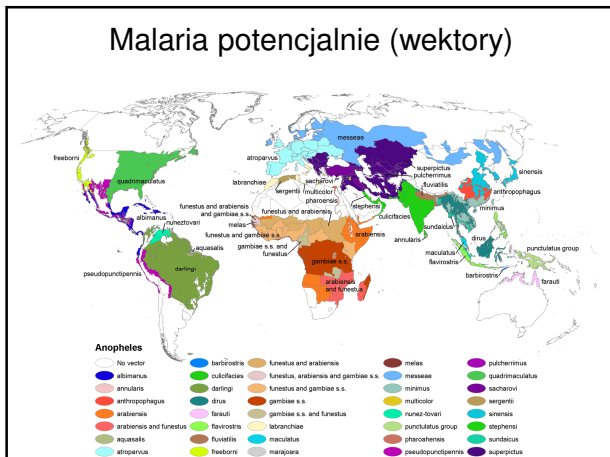
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## Malaria potencjalnie (wektory)




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### Upowszechnianie poglądu, że szczepionki są złe

THE LANCET • Vol 351 • February 28, 1998  
**Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children**

A J Wakefield, S M Murch, A Anthony, J L Limb, D M Collins, M Miles, M Davis, A P Dhillon, M A Thomson, P Smith, A Viner, R E Davies, J A Walker-Smith

**Summary**  
Background We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

**Methods** 12 children (mean age 6 years (range 3–10), 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal developmental function in the 1st year of life, including language together with regression and a subsequent onset of chronic enterocolitis, gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental regression and/or autistic features.

**Findings** Five of nine children had ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and regressive developmental disorder. Six of nine children had regressive developmental disorder. Six of nine children had regressive developmental disorder.

**Conclusions** The findings of this study suggest that there is a link between regressive developmental disorder and chronic enterocolitis.

**Keywords** regressive developmental disorder; chronic enterocolitis; ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia; non-specific colitis; pervasive developmental disorder.

**Introduction**  
We report on a series of 12 children who, after a period of apparent normalcy, had regressive developmental disorder. They all had gastroenterological symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhoea, weight loss, and regressive developmental disorder.

**Patients and methods**  
We report on a series of 12 children who, after a period of apparent normalcy, had regressive developmental disorder. They all had gastroenterological symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhoea, weight loss, and regressive developmental disorder.

**Results**  
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→ Jak ta postawa zmieniała się na przestrzeni lat oraz czy wszędzie na Ziemi tak samo?

→ Jakie są fakty naukowe?

→ Jakie alternatywy?



### Historia pędzłaka, czyli złota era antybiotyków

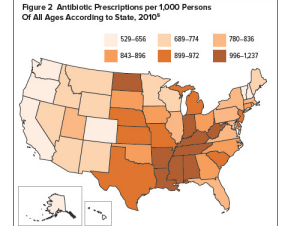
Figure 1 Counting Antibiotic Resistance: A Timeline of Key Events\*

ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE CENTRE	ANTIBIOTIC INTRODUCED
Penicillin G (benzathine)	1943 Penicillin
Tetracycline	1948 Tetracycline
Erythromycin	1953 Erythromycin
Sulphonamide	1940 Sulfonamide
Methicillin	1952 Methicillin
Penicillin G potassium	1955 Penicillin
Glycopeptide (Vancomycin)	1972 Vancomycin
Gentamicin	1979 Gentamicin
Colistin	1958 Colistin and Polymyxins
Clarithromycin	1987 Clarithromycin
Linezolid	1996 Linezolid
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	1968 Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
ESL (Lincosamide)	2000 Linezolid
Linezolid	2000 Linezolid
Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole	2002 Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole
Polysulfone (Polysulfone)	2004 Polysulfone
Colistin	2010 Colistin
Colistin	2010 Colistin

\*For penicillin G, the first 100 million units were produced in 1943. Data are based on the report of resistance to the antibiotic. The rate of antibiotic resistance is based on the number of antibiotic-resistant organisms per 100 million units of antibiotic usage in 1943.

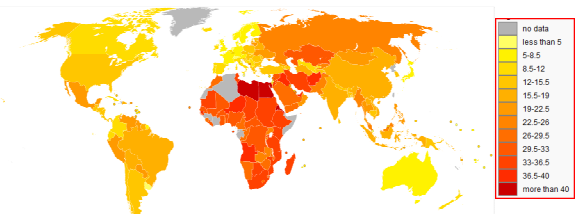
### The Antibiotic Resistance Crisis

Part I: Causes and Threats  
C. Leo Virochs, MS



The frequency with which doctors prescribe antibiotics varies greatly from state to state. The reasons for this variation are being studied and might suggest areas where improvements in antibiotic prescribing (fewer unnecessary prescriptions) would be most helpful.

### Wypadki samochodowe: liczba śmiertelnych rocznie na 100 000 osób



## Główne przyczyny śmierci (rocznie)

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/index.html/>

1. 7,2 mln – choroby serca
2. 5,7 mln – udary mózgu itp.
3. 4,8 mln – choroby układu oddechowego
4. 3,2 mln – chroniczne choroby płuc
5. 2,2 mln – zakażenia układu pokarmowego
6. 2,0 mln – HIV/AIDS
7. 1,5 mln – gruźlica
8. 1,3 mln – nowotwory układu oddechowego
9. 1,3 mln – wypadki samochodowe
10. 1,2 mln – wcześniactwo

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## Pytania, tezy

### "Zieloni"

- Czy są dowody na szkodliwość szczepionek?
- DDT jest toksyczne i akumuluje się w środowisku
- GMO – czy zmodyfikowane owady mogą stanowić zagrożenia dla środowiska?
- Nadużywanie antybiotyków napędza ewolucję oporności
- Medycyna Darwinowska/ Ewolucyjna jako alternatywa?

### "Technokraci"

- Stosowanie pestycydów (DDT?) do zwalczania wektorów
- GMO – np. modyfikacja wektorów
- Czy szczepionki są bezpieczne i konieczne?
- Perspektywy wygrania „wyścigu zbrojeń” przy dalszym stosowaniu antybiotyków

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